

The Policy Implementation in Development Water Front City in District Senapelan Pekanbaru

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ABSTRACT

Structuring urban areas, especially the Pekanbaru City, is necessary given the problem of development of Pekanbaru City is more and more complex and highly in need of a better arrangement, especially concerning on the improvement of the environment (Water Front City) in Siak River surroundings. This is a descriptive qualitative research with population sample of the Office of Settlement and Regional Infrastructure of Pekanbaru City, Senapelan District Government, NGOs, community leaders, and private parties. Data are collected through interview, observation and documentation, which is then analyzed using qualitative analysis technique. This research finds that the policy of the development of Water Front City at Village Kampung Baru sub-district Senapelan Pekanbaru is not implemented optimally. This situation can be seen through a variety of indicators related to the implementation of development policies of Water Front City at Village Kampung Baru sub-district Senapelan Pekanbaru in that the effect of interest policies, benefits, desire for change, the process of decision-making, implementing programs and supporting resources have not been implemented effectively. The curbing factors in implementing development policies in the District Water Front City Senapelan Pekanbaru are mostly due to the lack of human resources, process of compensation and other inadequate financing, and managerial instruments that are unsupported to the implementation of development programs of Water Front City at Village Kampung Baru sub-district Senapelan Pekanbaru.

Keywords: Water front city, policy implementation, Pekanbaru City, Riau

ABSTRAK

Penataan wilayah perkotaan, khususnya Kota Pekanbaru, sangat diperlukan mengingat perkembangan Kota Pekanbaru yang semakin lama semakin kompleks dan perlu penataan yang lebih baik, terutama perbaikan lingkungan (Water Front City) di kawasan Sungai Siak. Adapun jenis penelitian ini adalah deskriptif kualitatif dengan populasi dan sampelnya adalah Dinas Pemukiman Prasarana dan Wilayah Kota Pekanbaru, Pemerintah Kecamatan Senapelan, LSM, Tokoh Masyarakat dan juga pihak swasta. Teknik pengumpulan data wawancara, observasi dan dokumentasi, sedangkan analisis data yakni analisis kualitatif. Implementasi kebijakan dalam pembangunan Water Front City di Kelurahan Kampung Baru Kecamatan Senapelan Kota Pekanbaru, belum terlaksana secara optimal. Keadaan ini dapat dilihat dari berbagai indikator yang berhubungan dengan pelaksanaan kebijakan pembangunan Water Front City di Kelurahan Kampung Baru Kecamatan Senapelan Kota Pekanbaru, yakni pengaruh kepentingan dari kebijakan, manfaat, keinginan untuk berubah, proses pengambilan keputusan, pelaksana program dan sumber daya yang mendukung belum terlaksana secara efektif. Sedangkan faktor penghambat dalam mengimplementasikan kebijakan pembangunan Water Front City di Kecamatan Senapelan Kota Pekanbaru, lebih banyak disebabkan oleh kemampuan sumber daya manusia yang belum tersedia dengan baik, pendanaan dalam proses ganti rugi dan pembiayaan lainnya yang belum memadai, peralatan dan manajerial yang belum mendukung dalam pelaksanaan program pembangunan Implementasi kebijakan dalam pembangunan Water Front City di Kelurahan Kampung Baru Kecamatan Senapelan Kota Pekanbaru.

Kata Kunci: Water front city, Implementasi kebijakan, Kota Pekanbaru, Riau

INTRODUCTION

Reforms that has been in effect since the downfall of the New Order leadership bring out many changes in government system in Indonesia. The high demand for regional rights in the reformation era has triggered the changes of government system, from centralized into de-centralized system. Delegation of authority from the central government to local governments, refers as entitlements for local autonomous to establish their own system and set independently for welfare society. Giving autonomous rights for local government outlined in the Law 22/1999 on Local Government. But the law governing regional autonomy was revised back to Law 32/2004 on Local Government.

The presence of the Regional Autonomy Law, each region is delirious to spur independence in conducting local government and regional development, public services and other local activities. Granting autonomy to local governments is basically a long chain of bureaucracy and centralized government. Thus the presence of regional autonomy has carried a breath of fresh air for local governments to manage and run the adminis-

tration and development of their respective regions.

As has been mandated in the Local Autonomy Law, the emphasis is on the implementation of regional autonomy and the Provincial Government of Regency / City Government. It is desirable for the provincial and district / city government to be more proactive, reactive and creative in creating autonomous rights for their respective regions. The realization of autonomous governance is expected to provide facilities for the community, especially in the concept of equitable and in accordance with the wishes of the people.

The presence of regional autonomy as stipulated in Law No. 22/1999 and Law No. 32/2004 is an option lest is appropriate for the administration and increases the degree of social justice for Indonesian. beside the presence of decentralization should be odd proportionate to the distribution or delegation of authority between the central and provincial governments, local governments and the City, to determine the direction and public policy, and political control of economic assets as well as arrangements of local resources, both natural resources and the resources human possessed by each region.

Parole finite to exclusive levels of government and is now being circled by the current implementation of the policy of decentralization and regional autonomy, which essentially boils down to an effort to empower area including local communities in all aspects of life. Without adequate capacity, the existence of areas with all their activities will give birth to a new kind of dependence on the government, which means there is no local independence. Therefore, governance and development and construction of social life must be based on the philosophy and understanding based on right and true to the concept of decentralization and regional autonomy. Effort empowerment is a function of government, namely the function of the development and function of regional development.

Accompanying regional autonomy also meant that the area may be able to adjust and manage the interests of the people initiative based on the aspirations of the people in accordance with the laws and regulations in the framework of the Indonesia State. In this setting local policy, whether in the form of Regulation (*Regulation*) and decisions must pri-

oritize regional heads in maintaining the integrity, the existence and preservation of the Unitary Republic of Indonesia. Despitefully, it should also be able to establish unity and harmony of the nation as well as ensuring the harmonious relationship between the community and the local government, the region with other regions and between local government and central government. This condition is the meaning of the concept of responsible autonomy.

Granting autonomy is not merely administrative approach, viz the achievement of the apparatus of government to work effectively, but also improve the performance of the apparatus towards a higher quality. This means the authority in the field of government should be directly related to the public interest, as well as local government institutions are also expected to play a role in political education for the community to absorb the aspirations of the people who put emphasis to public awareness in participant of political development in each area.

At the bottom of the Joint Stock Republic of Indonesia consists of local area consisting of Provincial, District and Town and Village Government, where people live day-to-day. Accordance with the general provisions set out in the Law 32/2004. Decentralization, gives the opportunity for the City of Pekanbaru Riau Province in organizing and managing the construction of the city, the capital of Riau province. Implementation of developments in Pekanbaru City is expected to realize the vision and mission development Pekan baru 2020, namely: "The realization of Pekan baru city as a center of trade and services that are reliable and modern".

Achieving the vision and mission City of Pekan baru, simply spite of the implementation of spurs-infrastructure development activities related to the achievement of the vision and mission of the City of Pekanbaru. The geographical strategic position of Pekan baru, the Siak river side-lines, it's possible to make the city of Pekan baru the center of trade, because the Siak river is a means of transportation, especially for ships that transport goods and services of trade entered the city of Pekanbaru.

Siak River conditions are not arranged properly, will be a challenge for the new City Government Week in Realizing the vision and mission that has been designated as a center of commerce and culture Wither.

Structuring the Siak River flow needs haste, given the development of the city of Pekanbaru that is increasingly rising. Apart from that region along the Siak River basin have been solid and settlement arrangement for the beauty of the city, as well as providing traffic ease Siak river waters for transportation between regions as a tool of transportation allied Malay region known as the triangle of Singapore, Johor and Riau (SIJORI)

Siak river areas are at the center of the city of Pekanbaru, a Watershed (DAS), in roommates the residents of the region, Including quite loaded. Full of population and settlement arrangement causes irregular roommates Siak river basin experience a variety of problems, ranging from pollution to the area floods every year. The state settlement is become key issues in the development of the Siak River by the Local Government Pekanbaru. Keadaan this, Significantly Affect the achievement of the vision and mission of the City of Pekanbaru.

Spatial planning undertaken by the city of Pekanbaru City Government, particularly along the Siak river flow needs in a timely and effective improvements to Realize the Siak river areas are well-organized, clean and perform minimization Siak river water pollution levels. The area is well pelt settlement located along the river Siak District administrative region Senapelan Pekanbaru. The need for structuring settlements and settlement areas along streams river Senapelan Siak district, especially in the Village of Kampung Baru to Realize the Siak river fringe neat and well ordered, as well as give advices to people, especially people who come from outside the city of Pekanbaru. Structuring the Siak river region, especially in the Village of Kampung Baru sub-district Senapelan Pekanbaru, got a pretty good response from the local government Pekanbaru, Pekanbaru that local government makes policies that attempt arrangement known as the Environmental Improvement Program (*Water Front City*). Government policy is implemented by the Department of Housing Regional Infrastructure Pekanbaru, where the agency is an agency directly involved in structuring infrastructures are existent in the city of Pekanbaru.

Development of the Siak River by the Government through policy Pekanbaru *water front city* is expected to address the problems that occurred Siak river region, especially in the Village of Kampung Baru sub-

district Senapelan Pekanbaru. Structuring the Siak river needs the support or participation of the public, the private sector, especially local government Pekanbaru, implementation with the result that *water front city* development can be done effectively and efficiently, ergo that the arrangement of the Siak river can realize the vision and mission of the City of Pekanbaru.

Siak River basin region, alteration has arranged of environmental, especially residential areas, as well as frequent flooding especially rainy season. This condition would make suburb Siak River, less rapid's less well, and even lead to various problems faced by the community. It is necessary to establish a policy by the City Pekanbaru in managing the environment along the Siak River.

Suburb solid Siak River, polluted and less well, is caused by different types of businesses in the Siak River upstream in the form of factories also contributed to the pollution of the Siak River sidelines. For that we need a strategic policy development of implementation water front city especially in the village Kampung Baru sub district Senapelan Pekanbaru, in order to realize the Siak River flows along well-defined as well as the beauty of Pekanbaru.

Implementation of development policies in particular *water front city* in Kampung Baru Village District Senapelan Pekanbaru has not been able to realize that the area can support various sectors of development for the City of Pekanbaru. Sober settlement Siak River region will contribute both to the City of Pekanbaru to increase local revenue, and also improve the standard of living for the city of Pekanbaru, especially people who are in Siak Watershed (DAS).

Implementation of development policy in the development of *water front city* in Kampung Baru Village District Senapelan Pekanbaru also got a variety of obstacles in the compensation process that also creates a conflict between the city of Pekanbaru communities. This condition is also housed within the various elements, including the political parties to make propaganda, especially the political parties in opposition to the City Pekanbaru. para political elite propaganda with arguments to defend the interests of society, so that the process of land acquisition is a major bottleneck in the development of water front city in Kampung Baru Vil-

lage District Senapelan Pekanbaru.

Policy development in the village water front city Kampung Baru sub-district Senapelan Pekanbaru, needs to be implemented properly and it takes the seriousness of any elements which have competence in the implementation of *water front city* development especially in the Village Kampung Baru City District Senapelan Pekanbaru. This is detected the deeper water front city development policies that impact in structuring the environment, especially along the Siak river, which is in the Village of Kampung Baru sub-district Senapelan Pekanbaru.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Theoretical framework in this study is as a reference to determine the ratio, between the facts found in the field with the theoretical concepts presented in this study. The concept of theory in this study involves about overview of the concepts of decentralization and regional autonomy, Administrative and Public Service, and public policy. For more details will be described in the following explanation.

1. Concept of Decentralization and Regional Autonomy

Today's era of reform has given rise to a concept of government administration, the devolution of power to each county and city to organize and manage its own household. Regional autonomy laws constitute an organizing concept development district and city governments towards a more independent from each region, with, delegated powers by the law. It can make system is centralized government previously turned into decentralized.

Louembah (1997:17) decentralization in Indonesia legally derived from the Constitution of 1945, along with an explanation of them, mentioning that Indonesia region is divided into regions that are both autonomous as well as an administrative nature. Meanwhile, according to Rashid (1998) who argued that the decentralization of the central government can concentrate on the formulation and implementation of national policies that are fundamentally alone, and it's time local governments are given the confidence to perform more creatively to give meaning to the government administration and development.

The view above can be said that, decentralization a transfer of manage-

ment of the household by the central government to local governments and municipalities within the framework of the Unitary Republic of Indonesia. Decentralization during the New Order hardly can be said to be tamed by the central government, which rules the household centralized area of regulation by local governments. With the concept of autonomy, which gave birth to decentralize required every county to be able to take care of its own household.

Kaloh (2002:8) explains that the concept of governance is already very old, many of the existing literature it is known that the present system of Local Government is basically a combination of a wide range of traditions and techniques of the implementation of the Regional Government in its development has been influenced by historical factors, political, economic and social. Nevertheless, there are traditions that are categorized as early traits that always give its own color on the types of the region.

Meanwhile, according to Thoha (1991:27) explains that there are four important in assessing an area that can take care house own affairs, namely: (1) The elements that played by the above, (2) to regulate the affairs of the necessary equipment and the apparatus itself, (3) To finance matters submitted, it needs its own finances, and (4) the setting and maintenance of business is done on their own initiative and discretion.

Judging from the four things mentioned above, it can be said that decentralization is a journey that cannot be denied, i.e. the number of regencies and cities have not been able to implement something that is under the authority of the area. This is visible in terms of local finance as a source of financing regional development is still lacking, and there are also areas that have excess revenue (PAD), which raises the gap in regional development. Decentralization realizes autonomous regions in taking care of and manages their own households.

According Sumaryadi (2005:39) regional autonomy is an area that has a legal *self-sufficiency* that is *self-government* are regulated and administered by the *own laws*. Because is focus on autonomy aspirations of the condition. Further explained Salam (2004:11) explains that, in the conception of regional autonomy should not burden the people, but rather to motivate, empower and generate initiatives and to encourage commu-

nity participation in development efforts that will foster independence autonomy in managing the household and taking care of yourself.

The construction area is conceptual success or failure of the implementation of an authority in the autonomous affairs there are some things that need to be considered by Kaho (1995:60). Some of these are:

- a. Humans must either executing
- b. Finance should be sufficient and well
- c. The equipment must be adequate and well
- d. Organizations and management are good enough.

This view can be said that the implementation of the local government is applying the concepts required organizations and good management. Management of good governance and effective local government will bear an independent in carrying out the wheels of government and enhance regional development, as well as to provide public services to satisfy the every area.

2. Management Implementation of Public Policy.

Implementation of government is a container that consists of a set of government officials, as a public servant in the public service and local development organizers. In other words, local government's container is a public organization that regulates and takes care of their local areas respectively. According to Bernard in Thoha (1991:12) explains that the organization is a system from coordinated activity of a good or a force made up of two or more people.

While Sondra (1999:27) says that the organization is a group of people who are formally bound in superior and subordinate relationships that work together to achieve common goals as well. Furthermore Sondra P. said that the organization can be highlighted from two perspectives, namely the container activities and as a process of interaction between the people in them. There will not be an organization that can achieve the goals and objectives at the expense of interaction with the environment, particularly with those called the concerned stakeholders for the organization.

From the view of the above it can be said that the organization is a gathering place for people who have similar goals. A government organi-

zation is a gathering of civil servants container to take care of and serve the community. Apart from that organization are an integral part of the management functions. Good government is a government that is able to execute public management functions properly.

According to A. Sanusi in Bedjo (1990:3) says that management is a cooperative system of human behavior which led regularly through continuous efforts and is a rational act. Further according to Terry and Leslie (2003:1) says that management is a process or framework, which involves guidance or direction of a group of people collar organizational goals or intentions are real. Meanwhile, according to Winardi (1986:3) management is a very important subject because he questioned the establishment and achievement of business goals.

According to The Liang Gie (1999:4) office management is a series of activities to plan, organize (organize and compose), direct (giving directions and instructions), supervise and control (do control) to organize an orderly something. It affected or targeted by a series of activities that generally is office work (*office work*).

The opinions above can be said that management is a process to regulate the activities of people or group of people to achieve the goals set. Management in government means an activity that organizes and guides the civil servants to work in accordance with established rules. In the management of the government produced a policy which is often referred to as public policy.

The services provided by the district administration officials should give a good performance for governance. *Performance* by Priyatmoko (2001:25) is the result of work that can be achieved by a person or group of people in an organization, in accordance with the authority and responsibilities of each in an effort to achieve the goals of the organization concerned legally, do not violate the law and suitable with morals and ethics.

While Solihin (2001:32) explains that, looking at the performance based on economic considerations, efficiency, effectiveness and equity of service. Meanwhile Dwiyanto (1995:36) points out that the goal of objective statements about the conditions that will exist after the work is done and the state of the bias is measured quantitatively.

Further Dwiyanto (1995:41) explains that, there are several indicators of the performance of the bureaucracy, namely: 1) productivity, 2) Quality of service, 3) responsiveness, 4) Responsibility da, 5) Accountability. Productivity by S.P. Hasibuan (1996:27) is the ratio of *out-put* (results) with *in-put* (input). If productivity rises, this can made possible by an increase in efficiency (time, materials, and labor) and labor systems, production techniques and an increase in the skills of the workforce.

Services provided should give the performance of the government, especially for the apparatus that directly provide services to the community. If service quality, effective, and efficient and has good productivity, will provide public image or public response to the government, the better. This needs to be applied to each element in the government, both central and local governments, especially the Government District and Village Government, basic level public service of society.

2. Implementation of Public Policy

Implementation of policies by William and Elmore in Sunggono (1994:139) revealed that an overall policy implementation of activities related to the implementation of development policy. While the Authority, et al (1994:15) says that public policy always contains three basic components, namely the broad goals, specific objectives and how to achieve those goals. In the way of achieving these objectives contained several other components that anyone can be implemented, the amount and source of funds, who is the target group, how to program and management system implemented and measured the performance of the policy. In this way the components broad goals and specific objectives clarified and then interpreted. The means of achieving this goal with the implementation of the policy called.

According Meter and Horn (1975:6) that defines the implementation of public policy as a public or private action, either individually or in groups, is intended to achieve the objectives that have been adopted in policy decisions. This definition implies transformation effort into operational decisions, and achieves the goals that have been formulated. Implementation of state development policy should involve the active participation of the public and private sectors to accelerate the imple-

mentation of policies that gave birth to the concept of development in a country.

Mazmanian and Sabetier in Wahab (1997:71) revealed that, the important role of the analysis of the implementation of the State policy is to define the variables that affect the achievement of formal goals in the implementation process. The variables in question are classified into three major categories, namely: (1) whether or not easy issues to be worked out and controlled, (2) the ability to structure policy decisions in a timely implementation process, and (3) the direct influence of different variables on the balance of political support the achievement of policy objectives.

According to Amir Santoso Grindle (1986:13) revealed that, the whole process can be started when the new policy the general purpose of the policy is set, program implementation has been made and funds have been allocated for the achievement of policy objectives. Furthermore, according to Grindle (1980:12) states that the implementation of the policy is not simply related to how the translation mechanism of political decisions into routine procedures through bureaucratic channels, but more than that it comes to conflict, decisions, and who gets what from the policy.

View of the above can be said that the implementation of policies in development, the need for appropriate policy formulation and efficiently, so that in implementing policies to achieve the expected goals. Apart from the implementation of development policy was also need for policy evaluation to improve the weaknesses faced and as an input or feedback in making or formulating new policies.

RESEARCH METHODS

This research is using qualitative descriptive research. The study is in the form of qualitative research. Types of qualitative research in this study explain or clarify issues concerning the improvement of the implementation of development programs (*Water Front City*) in District Senapelan Pekanbaru.

What this study is the improvement of the environment (*Water Front City*) in District Senapelan Pekanbaru, especially the region of Sub Kampung Baru. Region Village Kampung Baru sub-district Senapelan

Pekanbaru is the area immediately adjacent to the Siak river flow and environmental needs with good arrangement, because this area is a densely populated area and relatively irregular, so the government through the Department of Pekanbaru Settlement and Regional Infrastructure Pekanbaru set a policy of environmental improvements (*Water Front City*) in District Senapelan Pekanbaru.

The type and source of the data or materials required in this research include: primary data, through an interview and in-depth observation of the relevant agencies are the Department of Settlement and Regional Infrastructure Pekanbaru implementing environmental improvement or development program *Water Front City*, in the form of data on policy specified in the program. Apart from that data collected from other agencies that are relevant to this study.

Secondary data, is supporting data in this study were taken from the Office of Sub Senapelan Pekanbaru, the Central Bureau of Statistics and other instansi. Secondary data also consists of general data on the form Pekanbaru Pekanbaru geographical location, state of the population, organizational structure and other data that support this research.

Primary data is analysis to gain from the implementation of the development environment improvement program or *Water Front City* in District Senapelan Pekanbaru. This approach is done through observation and interviews with key respondents and the information contained in this study. Secondary data were obtained from the Department of Human Settlements and Regional Infrastructure as executive development programs or environmental improvements at *Water Front City* District Senapelan Pekanbaru. While the primary data through observation and interviews sought are related to the implementation of environmental improvement or development program *Water Front City* in District Senapelan Pekanbaru. All of the data obtained will be analyzed by descriptive qualitative arguments that explain each of the information and data obtained from survey respondents and respondents were used as key information, all the data obtained will be sorted according to the tabulation of the data portion and is then given an explanation of the arguments accordance with the concept of theory in this study.

RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

Results and discussion conducted during the course of the study it will be explained in the development of policy implementation in the District *Water Front City* Senapelan Pekanbaru, and the factors that hinder the implementation of policies in the development of *Water Front City* in District Senapelan Pekanbaru.

1. Policy Implementation in Development *Water Front City* in District Senapelan Pekanbaru City

Construction of *Water Front City* held on the Siak River. Siak River region is located in the heart of the city of Pekanbaru the development is very rapid when compared with other areas in the city of Pekanbaru. But in developing, Siak River region is not in tune with the development of other areas in the city of Pekanbaru, where the Siak River grows naturally with the various activities of society and industry without clear planning concepts with specific characteristics by Siak river conditions and socio-cultural circumstances that located along the Siak river flow.

Siak River Basin is a means of transport for economic activities, industrial and infrastructure transfortasi. These activities are directly or indirectly affect the environment and the physical condition of the Siak River stretches in the District Senapelan Pekanbaru. To make arrangement and Environmental Improvement or *Water Front City* along the Siak River basin, especially in the Village of Kampung Baru sub-district Senapelan Pekanbaru, government policies need to be considered in managing the environment. Implementation of the government needs to pay attention to the following;

a. *The Affected Interest (Effect of Interest).*

Implementation of development programs Environmental Improvement or the *Water Front City* at Village Kampung Baru sub-district Senapelan Pekanbaru, need to pay attention or consider the effect of interest, both for the community and the City is concerned that the development Pekanbaru. *Water Front City* provide certain interests, especially for the flow along the Siak River District Senapelan Pekanbaru.

The interest affected or influence the interests of the implementation of the Environmental Improvement or *Water Front City* along the Siak river, especially in the Village of Kampung Baru sub-district Senapelan

Pekanbaru, Pekanbaru City Government through the Department of Settlement and Regional Infrastructure in implementing the Environmental Improvement implementation policy or the *Water Front City*, not optimally influence particular importance to the people of Kampung Baru Village District Senapelan Pekanbaru. This situation makes the implementation of the Environmental Improvement program or the *Water Front City* has not implemented optimally.

Implementation of policies in the implementation of Environmental Improvement or *Water Front City* at Village Kampung Baru sub-district Senapelan Pekanbaru, concerning the effect of interest should provide a good contribution to the government or the people who have not been properly realized.

To determine the effect of the benefit from the implementation of development programs implemented *Water Front City* Siak River basin region, especially in the Village of Kampung Baru sub-district Senapelan Pekanbaru, can be seen from the responses, which are described in the following table is an overview;

TABLE1. RESPONDENTS TO THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT IMPLEMENTATION POLICY OR THE *WATER FRONT CITY* AT VILLAGE KAMPUNG BARU SUB-DISTRICT SENAPELAN PEKANBARU GIVING INFLUENCE OF INTEREST.

NO.	ANSWER FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	CATEGORY
1.	effective	17	37.78
2.	less effective	21	46.67
3.	ineffective	7	15.56
amount		45	100,00

Resources: Processed Data Field Results, 2008

From the responses above, it can be said that the influence of the interests of the implementation of the *Water Front City* development in Kampung Baru Village District Senapelan Pekanbaru, not to show the influence of interest more effectively. This is evident from the responses in which respondents provide answers effectively amounted to only 17 people or 37.78% of respondents. Respondents were less effective an-

swers amounted to 21 people or 46.67% of respondents. And respondents who gave an answer to the lack of effective category amounted to 7 people, or 15.56% of the total respondents.

Implementation of policies that influence interest in the building or the *Water Front City* Environmental Improvement or *Water Front City*, has not been implemented effectively, it is seen from the responses is still dominated by the response less effective. This shows that the implementation of policies in development *Water Front City* has not been able to contribute to the effects of interest, especially for the people in the village Kampung Baru sub-district Senapelan Pekanbaru,

Effect of interest expected from the construction of the Village *Water Front City* in Kampung Baru sub-district Senapelan Pekanbaru, should give effect to the interests that are equally beneficial. It can be seen from the reasons respondents gave their responses. Respondents gave their answers by saying that the category of effective development programs *Water Front City* is significant in giving effect to the interests of the public interest, especially in the village Kampung Baru sub-district Senapelan Pekanbaru, which reorganized their territory, especially for communities affected by land development in the area of program to receive compensation in accordance with the applicable rules.

While respondents, who gave an answer to the category less effective, they reasoned that, construction *Water Front City* at Village Kampung Baru sub-district Senapelan Pekanbaru, clearly reveal the effect of the interest yet, both for the City, especially for the people in the village Kampung Baru sub-district Senapelan Pekanbaru. Respondents provide answers to the ineffective category, they argue that, in the development of policy implementation *Water Front City* at Village Kampung Baru sub-district Senapelan Pekanbaru did not show a very positive influence for the benefit of the community, where development will change many aspects of community life in social, economic and cultural rights, especially for the fishermen who depend their lives from the Siak river.

Implementation of the Government's policy in the implementation of development Pekanbaru City *Water Front City* at Village Kampung Baru sub-district Senapelan Pekanbaru need for more in-depth policy formulation, so that the programs can work well, as well as contributing to the

public interest and for the interests of the City of Pekanbaru, particularly in implementing the restructuring towards a better city, to realize the vision and mission of Pekanbaru, Pekanbaru making them Trade Center and Services in South East Asia Region.

b. The Type of Benefits (Benefit Type).

The Benefits Type or types of benefits means that the implementation of policies in the implementation of the Water Front City development is expected to provide benefits collectively or just give you some benefits in environmental regulation in the District Senapelan Pekanbaru, especially in the Village of Kampung Baru sub-district Senapelan Pekanbaru. Environmental Improvement program or the Water Front City undertaken by the Government through the Department of Housing Pekanbaru City and Regional Infrastructure in Sub Kampung Baru sub-district Senapelan Pekanbaru City is expected to provide benefits in the long term, so that the results of the Environmental Improvement or Water Front City or the *Water Front City* held on Kampung Baru Village District Senapelan Pekanbaru, more efficient and effective.

The expected benefits of development Water Front City prioritized to benefit local communities and also provide benefits to the arrangement of Pekanbaru city toward better. To find out the policy implementation *Water Front City* development in the Village of Kampung Baru sub-district Senapelan Pekanbaru, when viewed from the type of benefits provided, it can be seen from the responses based on the explanation and description of the following table;

TABLE2. RESPONDENTS TO THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT IMPLEMENTATION POLICY OR THE *WATER FRONT CITY* AT VILLAGE KAMPUNG BARU SUB-DISTRICT SENAPELAN PEKANBARU VIEWS OF STUDY BENEFITS

NO.	ANSWER FREQUENCY	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1.	effective	19	42.22
2.	less effective	17	37.78
3.	ineffective	9	20.00
amount		45	100,00

Resources: Processed Data Field Results, 2008

Table above can be seen that the implementation of government policy in the development of Pekanbaru City Water Front City at Village Kampung Baru sub-district Senapelan Pekanbaru when seen from the type of benefit, can be effective, but has yet to reach a more optimal level of effectiveness. This is evident from the responses in which respondents provide answers to the category of effectively amounted to 19 respondents or 42.22%, of respondents who gave the answer choices with less effective categories totaling 17 respondents or 37.78%, and respondents who gave answers to ineffective options totaling 9 people respondent or 20.00% of the total respondents.

Field observations by the author as well as interviews with the respondents, can know the reason of their answer choices. The respondents who gave answers to the effective category, they argue that the benefits of development programs in the Village *Water Front City* Kampung Baru sub-district Senapelan Pekanbaru will be felt well and effectively, both the government and the region is the construction of Water Front City.

Respondents provide answers to the category of less effective, they argued argument, where construction implementer of *Water Front City* at Village Kampung Baru sub-district Senapelan Pekanbaru, the benefits remain, but felt less effective, especially for local communities. While respondents who gave an answer to the ineffective category, they argue that the construction of the Village *Water Front City* in Kampung Baru sub-district Senapelan Pekanbaru, ineffective in providing benefits primarily fishing communities who lived at the site, as they hung their lives to catch fish along the river flow Siak.

Policy implementation in building *Water Front City* at Village Kampung Baru sub-district Senapelan Pekanbaru, should consider the principle of benefit, especially for local communities, for the construction of *Water Front City* will lead to changes in people's lives, especially in social and economic life of society, especially in the Village of Kampung Baru sub-district Senapelan Pekanbaru. This needs to be considered a fairly mature, so that the implementation of the *Water Front City* development program can be collectively perceived benefits of each of the elements involved and affected by the development of the program, especially for people who are Siak River basin region Kampung Baru Village District Senapelan Pekanbaru.

c. *Extent of Change envisioned (The Desire for Change).*

Extent of Change envisioned (The eagerness for Change), this involves two aspects namely: (1) the behavior of the people who carry out if they want to change themselves according to the needs of the program or they will not change their behavior, (2) design of the program, whether long term or short term. It is necessary to pay attention to the desire for change in the carrying out of development, especially the development of the existing *Water Front City* in District Senapelan Pekanbaru.

Implementation of the *Water Front City* development in Kampung Baru Village District Senapelan Pekanbaru, should start from the desire to change attitudes or behaviors in implementing development programs, so that the construction undertaken or will be designed and targeted to run effectively and efficiently. Bring about change the behavior of the public in receiving construction *Water Front City* at Village Kampung Baru sub-district Senapelan Pekanbaru, required government efforts to institutionalize the development program.

Efforts in making desire of all agencies involved in the development of *Water Front City*, has showed a more optimal effort yet, it can be seen from the responses in the explanation and description of the following table;

TABLE3. RESPONDENTS TO THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT IMPLEMENTATION POLICY OR THE *WATER FRONT CITY* AT VILLAGE KAMPUNG BARU SUB-DISTRICT SENAPELAN PEKANBARU SEEN FROM EAGERNESS TO CHANGE

NO.	ANSWER FREQUENCY	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1.	effective	13	28.89
2.	less effective	21	46.67
3.	ineffective	11	24.44
amount		45	100,00

Resources: Processed Data Field Results, 2008

The table above can be said that, in an effort to change behavior by Pekanbaru City Government through the Department of Human Settlements and Regional Infrastructure has not been done effectively, it can be seen from the responses, where respondents who gave answers to both categories totaling 13 people or 28.89%, respondents who gave an

answer to the lack of effective category amounted to 21 people or 46.67%, and respondents who gave an answer to the ineffective category amounted to 11 people or 24.44% of the total respondents. Thus, efforts to realize the desire for change has not been implemented effectively in carrying out development in the Village *Water Front City* Kampung Baru sub-district Senapelan Pekanbaru.

Observations and interviews conducted by the author in the field by the respondents, it can be seen weld them in determining the answer choices presented. Respondents provide an effective response; they argued that the effort to change the attitude or behavior of the Government is well run, according to the ability of the City of Pekanbaru through local government agencies. Respondents who answer less effective, they argued that the attempt to change the attitude or behavior of all the elements involved in the construction of *Water Front City* have done but have not done institutionally in society, especially the people in the Village of Kampung Baru sub-district Senapelan Pekanbaru. While respondents who gave an answer to the ineffective category, they reasoned that the effort has not touched the social aspect, so the desire to accept the changes difficult to realize.

Implementation of development policies by the Government *Water Front City* Pekanbaru, need to do a variety of approaches, ranging approaches to community leaders, social agencies to approach the existing apparatus, especially in Kampung Baru sub-district Senapelan Pekanbaru, because the agency has a direct relationship with the community at the Kampung Baru Siak river District Senapelan Pekanbaru.

d. Site of Decision Making (*Decision Points*).

This situation is the substance of policies that determine the direction of policy would be implemented. That is where the important decisions are formulated to meet the policy objectives. Environmental Improvement Program or the *Water Front City* by Pekanbaru City Government should be accepted by all the elements are there, especially for people on the Siak River basin, especially in the Village of Kampung Baru sub-district Senapelan Pekanbaru.

Policy development in the Village *Water Front City* Kampung Baru sub-

district Senapelan Pekanbaru, the first times the need for the formulation process undertaken by the Government through the Department of Housing Pekanbaru City Regional Infrastructure. Although the formulation of policies implemented by government agencies, but the need to involve other elemn especially people who felt the impact of the development program *Urban Water Front City* in Kampung Baru sub-district Senapelan Pekanbaru. Actions are taken the formulation of development policies in *Water Front City* at Village Kampung Baru sub-district Senapelan Pekanbaru acceptable to all parties, so that the policy can be made implementation well.

Place decision making development policy *Water Front City* at Village Kampung Baru sub-district Senapelan Pekanbaru, has not indicated that the policy formulation or formulations are effective, it can be seen from the responses based on the description and explanation in the following table;

TABLE4. RESPONDENTS RESPONSE TO PLACE DEFINED POLICY FORMULATION
DECISION OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT OR *WATER FRONT CITY* AT VILLAGE
KAMPUNG BARU SUB-DISTRICT SENAPELAN PEKANBARU

NO.	ANSWER FREQUENCY	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1.	effective	12	26.67
2.	less effective	24	53.33
3.	ineffective	9	20.00
amount		45	100,00

Resources: Processed Data Field Results, 2008

The table above can be said that the formulation of policy or decision taken by the Government through the Department of Housing Pekanbaru City and Regional Infrastructure, the substance has not been shown effective policies. This is evident from the responses where most respondents are still a lot of answers to the unfavorable category were 24 respondents or 53.33%, while respondents who provide an effective response amounted to 12 people or 26.67%, and respondents who responded to the ineffective category amounted to 9 people or 20.00% of the total respondents.

Observations and interviews conducted by the author in the field to know the reasons respondents expressed about the decisions made in the implementation of development Urban *Water Front City* in Kampung Baru sub-district Senapelan Pekanbaru, is; respondents who provide an effective answer to the argument that they put forward, a decision-making do would be effective if carried out by the agency or agencies related to development programs namely *Water Front City* Department of Housing Infrastructure and regional of Pekanbaru. Respondents provide answers to the category of less effective; they argue that the making of decisions made will result in a less effective policy formulation in the absence of other agencies involved. While respondents did not respond effectively to the argument that, where decision-making is done in the construction of the Village *Water Front City* in Kampung Baru sub-district Senapelan Pekanbaru is ineffective, since the program is the need to involve the people affected by the impact of the program.

Place a decision if we review the decision of the container or location is not a fundamental problem, but the place is the involvement of the affected elements of the impact of development programs, especially the *Water Front City* at Village Kampung Baru sub-district Senapelan Pekanbaru. This needs to be sought common ground in formulating policy, resulting in the implementation and evaluation of policies is implemented will be perpetually good and in line with expectations or goals that have been set previously.

e. Implementers Program (*Executive Program*).

Actors include institutions, implementing the program must have a strong network. This means that, although the decision was taken by one of the units of the bureaucracy that is usually located in the center of town, but the decision should be spread to all elements associated with the program. *Water Front City* Development which aims to improve the flow of the Siak River, are expected to reach and engage existing institutions in the District Senapelan Pekanbaru, especially agencies in the Village Kampung Baru sub-district Senapelan Pekanbaru. Action is performed, so that the program or the Environmental Repair *Water Front City* or the *Water Front City* is in District Senapelan received support

from various agencies, especially the support of the whole society.

The establishment of the program in the development of Urban *Water Front City* in Kampung Baru sub-district Senapelan Pekanbaru is expected to carry out the policy of the City of Pekanbaru in managing existing areas along the Siak River Basin. Implementing the program should have the capability of existing resources, both human resources and other resources.

To understand the formation of the implementation of development programs in the Village *Water Front City* Kampung Baru sub-district Senapelan Pekanbaru, can be seen from the responses based on the description and explanation of the following table;

Table 5. Respondents to the Environmental Improvement Program Implementation Policy or the *Water Front City* at Village Kampung Baru sub-district Senapelan Pekanbaru

TABLE 5. RESPONDENTS TO THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM
IMPLEMENTATION POLICY OR THE *WATER FRONT CITY* AT VILLAGE KAMPUNG BARU
SUB-DISTRICT SENAPELAN PEKANBARU

NO.	ANSWER FREQUENCY	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1.	effective	25	55.56
2.	less effective	13	28.89
3.	ineffective	7	15.56
amount		45	100,00

Resources: Processed Data Field Results, 2008

The table above it can be seen that, in implementing development programs in Urban *Water Front City* Kampung Baru sub-district Senapelan Pekanbaru, have been shown implementing effective programs, but have not reached an optimal level of effectiveness. This is evident from the responses, where respondents who gave answers to the effective category number 25 people or 55.56%, of respondents who responded with less effective response categories totaling 13 people or 28.89%, and respondents who gave an answer with no category effectively amounted to 7 people, or 15.56%. Thus implementing development programs in Urban *Water Front City* in Kampung Baru sub-district Senapelan Pekanbaru has not reached the level of a more optimal effectiveness.

The observations made by the authors in the field, as well as interviews conducted with survey respondents, it can be argued that the reason that respondent disclosed. Respondents provide answers to the category of effective; they argue that, in the development implementers *Water Front City* at New Urban Village District Senapelan Pekanbaru City is right in line with the instructions governance and technical guidance in implementing regional development programs. While respondents who gave an answer to the category less effective, they argue that, in the development of program implementers *Water Front City* at Village Kampung Baru sub-district Senapelan Pekanbaru yet to show the ability of the projects towards a better, and respondents who did not respond well to the categories they argued that, implementing the program established by the Government of Pekanbaru not have a strong network in disseminating development program Urban *Water Front City* in Kampung Baru subdistrict Senapelan Pekanbaru.

Implementing the program established by the Government through the Department of Housing Pekanbaru City Infrastructure and regions, should have enough ability to develop a strong network of existing elements, as well as the affected communities from the impact of the construction of the Village *Water Front City* in Kampung Baru sub-district Senapelan Pekanbaru. Actions are taken in order to be acceptable programs implemented by all elements that have a connection or relationship with the implementation of the *Water Front City* development whose purpose is to organize or improve existing areas in the Village Kampung Baru sub-district Senapelan Pekanbaru that have a direct connection with the Siak river flow.

f. Committed Resources (Resources in Support).

Decisions made will indicate who is responsible for running a variety of programs and decisions that will be executed. Government Policy Pekanbaru in implementing Environmental Improvement or *Water Front City* along the Siak River basin expected the full responsibility for implementing that program Environmental Improvement or *Water Front City* can success efficient and effective. Apart from that, in the construction or the *Water Front City* Environmental Improvement or *Water Front*

City at Village Kampung Baru sub-district Senapelan Pekanbaru, required capabilities of the available resources, so that the implementation of policies in the *Water Front City* program development can be achieved on time and on target.

Resources available in the construction of the Village *Water Front City* in Kampung Baru sub-district Senapelan Pekanbaru, not only the availability of human resources, will also be supported by the funding, but the wrong sufficient, support facilities, and the need for program implementation and management organizations in both the spatial realignment region in the *Water Front City* program, particularly in the Siak River Village as waterworks Kampung Baru sub-district Senapelan Pekanbaru.

To determine the ability of resources to support the implementation of the *Water Front City* development in Kampung Baru Village District Senapelan Pekanbaru, can be seen from the explanations and descriptions of the following table;

TABLE6. RESPONDENTS RESPONSES TO RESOURCES THAT SUPPORT THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT OR *WATER FRONT CITY* AT VILLAGE KAMPUNG BARU SUB-DISTRICT SENAPELAN PEKANBARU

NO.	ANSWER FREQUENCY	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1.	effective	22	48.89
2.	less effective	17	37.78
3.	ineffective	6	13.33
amount		45	100,00

Resources: Processed Data Field Results, 2008

The table above can be said that the ability of resources to support both, human resources, financial resources, infrastructure or facilities and management are effectively implemented, but have not reached a more optimal level. It can be seen from the responses, where respondents who gave an answer to the category of effectively amount to 22 people or 48.89%, of respondents who gave an answer with less effective categories totaling 17 people or 37.78%, and respondents who gave an answer with no category effectively amount to as much as 6 people or

13.33% of the total respondents. Thus it can be said that resource capabilities that support the implementation of the *Water Front City* development in Kampung Baru Village Senapelan Pekanbaru District, yet available optimally.

Field observations by the author, as well as interviews with survey respondents, can know the reason of their chosen answer choices. Respondents provide answers to the category of effective, they argue that the resources to support the implementation of the *Water Front City* development in Kampung Baru Village District Senapelan Pekanbaru effective enough. Respondents provide answers to the categories less effective they argue that the ability of resources to support the development of the Village *Water Front City* in Kampung Baru sub-district Senapelan Pekanbaru not support the availability of adequate human capacity, funding, facilities and management better. whereas respondents who gave an answer to the ineffective category, they suggested the reason that the ability of existing resources in the construction of the Village *Water Front City* in Kampung Baru sub-district Senapelan Pekanbaru insufficient in implementing development programs that are categorized as huge development projects.

Ability of resources to support the implementation of development policies *Water Front City* at Village Kampung Baru sub-district Senapelan Pekanbaru, need available well, Because The arrangement of the Siak river region was needed human resources, major funding for compensation, adequate facilities for supporting the implementation of the program and a good managerial coordination in implementing the various parties INVOLVED in the repair environment.

Implementation of development policies *Water Front City* at Village Kampung Baru sub-district Senapelan Pekanbaru, has not been implemented effectively, because of the six indicators described above are still a lot of answers that lead respondents to answer with category selection less effective. This shows that the implementation of the policy has not been implemented optimally. To find out the policy implementation in the construction *Water Front City* at Village Kampung Baru sub-district Senapelan Pekanbaru, can be seen from the summary table of the responses to the following explanation;

Respondents 7.Rekapitulasi Table on the Implementation of Policies in Development Water Front City at Pekanbaru City District Senapelan

IMPLEMENTATION OF POLICY	RESPONDENTS ANSWER CATEGORY			TOTAL	
	EFFECTIVE (%)	LESS EFFECTIVE (%)	NOT EFFECTIVE (%)	AMOUNT	%
The Interest Affected	17 (37,78)	21 (46,67)	7 (15,56)	45	100,00
The Type of Benefits	19 (42,22)	17 (37,78)	9 (20,00)	45	100,00
Extent of Change Envisioned	13 (28,89)	21 (46,67)	11 (24,44)	45	100,00
Site of Decision Making	12 (26,67)	24 (53,33)	9 (20,00)	45	100,00
Program Implementers	25 (55,56)	13 (28,89)	7 (15,56)	45	100,00
Resources Committed	22 (48,89)	17 (37,78)	6 (13,33)	45	100,00
Amount	108 (240,01)	113 (251,12)	49 (108,89)	270	600,00
average	18 (40,01)	19 (41,85)	8 (18,14)	45	100,00

Resources: Processed Data Field Results, 2008

Table recapitulation respondents about the implementation of the policy in pembnagunan *Water Front City* at Village Kampung Baru sub-district Senapelan Pekanbaru, has not been implemented effectively, in other words, the implementation of the new policy to the extent less effective. This is evident from the average respondent's answer to the implementation of development policies in *Water Front City* at Village Kampung Baru sub-district Senapelan Pekanbaru City, where the average respondent's answer to the effective response categories totaled 18 respondents or 40.01%, the average response respondents with less effective categories totaling 19 people or 41.85%, and the average respondent's answer to the ineffective response categories are 8 people or 18.14% of the total average of respondents' answers.

Implementation of development policies in *Water Front City* at Village Kampung Baru sub-district Senapelan Pekanbaru, has been unable to ensure an optimal, so that the City Government through the Department of Housing Regional Infrastructure need to re-structuring efforts in creating and improving the environment or the *Water Front City* held at Kampung Village new District Senapelan Pekanbaru. It is very important to realize that having a vision Pekanbaru as trade and service area in

Southeast Asia. To realize this vision, the necessary arrangement to support the city and realize the vision. To realize this vision Pekanbaru, needs the participation of all elements existent in Pekanbaru local government, especially for the people to realize Pekanbaru conducive spatial planning done well, so that activities relating to trade and services can be accomplished effective and efficiently.

2. Factors Inhibiting the Development Policy Implementation in the Water Front City Pekanbaru City District Senapelan

Implementation of the *Water Front City* development in Kampung Baru Village District Senapelan Pekanbaru, is an implementation of the policy pursued by the Government in implementing Pekanbaru spatial planning better and more conducive. However, in implementing development policies in *Water Front City* at Village Kampung Baru sub-district Senapelan Pekanbaru, is not an easy thing so there are various obstacles or barriers in implementing the policy.

Barriers or obstacles encountered in the development of Urban *Water Front City* in Kampung Baru sub-district Senapelan Pekanbaru, can be viewed from two aspects. This will be explained or described in the following explanation.

a. Pekanbaru City Governments

Barriers faced from the Government through the Department of Housing Pekanbaru City and Regional Infrastructure in implementing development Urban *Water Front City* at Kampung Baru sub-district Senapelan Pekanbaru, can be seen from the real conditions seen in the field theory based explanation of the concept proposed by Kaho (1995:60) ie, there are several things to consider in carrying out development in the era of regional autonomy, namely:

First, people should be implementing. Barriers related to human resources development *Water Front City* at Village Kampung Baru sub-district Senapelan Pekanbaru, Pekanbaru City Government through the Department of Settlement and Regional Infrastructure is the unavailability of effective human resources who have the ability and expertise to implement development programs *Water Front City* at Village Kampung Baru subdistrict Senapelan Pekanbaru. A state that is the obstacle in real-

izing the implementation of government policy in the development of Pekanbaru City *Water Front City* at Village Kampung Baru sub-districts Senapelan Pekanbaru.

Second, the Treasury should be pretty and nice. Barriers sufficient funding available in the construction of the Village *Water Front City* in Kampung Baru sub-district Senapelan Pekanbaru, a barrier that has been evident, because the arrangement of the Siak river is done, it will require considerable cost and always available, particularly in the financing of land compensation and people's homes. This will hamper the implementation of development policies in Urban *Water Front City* in Kampung Baru sub-district Senapelan Pekanbaru.

Third, the equipment must be adequate and well. equipment in this case: it is not a major obstacle in the implementation of the construction of the Village *Water Front City* in Kampung Baru sub-district Senapelan Pekanbaru, because the arrangement of the environment in the development of Urban *Water Front City* in Kampung Baru sub-district Senapelan Pekanbaru, needed more funding and human resources with expertise and competence in structuring the Siak River, so that the implementation of development programs in the Village *Water Front City* Kampung Baru subdistrict Senapelan Pekanbaru, can be realized effectively and efficiently in accordance with the objectives of the policy.

Fourth, organizations and management are good enough. The presence of the existing organization and management in implementing the *Water Front City* at Village Kampung Baru sub-district Senapelan Pekanbaru, also has disadvantages especially in uniting perception between the organization and management of Pekanbaru City Government through the Department of Human Settlements and Regional Infrastructure with other organizations that are also a part in the construction of *Water Front City* in Kampung Baru Village District Senapelan Pekanbaru, from the non-governmental organizations, researchers, community organizations and other organizations. This needs to be done effort perception, so that the construction of the Village *Water Front City* in Kampung Baru sub-district Senapelan Pekanbaru, can be realized effectively and efficiently.

Barriers mentioned above are technical barriers, however in an effort

to disrupt the smooth implementation of the *Water Front City* development in Kampung Baru Village District Senapelan Pekanbaru. Barriers need to be eliminated, so pentaan region is carried out through the construction *Water Front City* at Village Kampung Baru sub-district Senapelan Pekanbaru can be realized well.

b. Potential Barriers Kampung Baru area in the Village District Senapelan Pekanbaru

Obstacles encountered in the construction of the Village *Water Front City* in Kampung Baru sub-district Senapelan Pekanbaru, when viewed from the potential of Kampung Baru Village area, more often caused by human factors that exist in the village is Kampung Baru. Where the community is in the Village Kampung Baru sub-district Senapelan Pekanbaru most of them had education below the Upper Secondary School, thus becoming less public support in the development of Urban *Water Front City* in Kampung Baru sub-district Senapelan Pekanbaru.

Apart from that, the barriers are seen in the field by the author, a dense residential area, so that the existing access road becomes less available, where existing roads are generally shaped alley way that relatively narrow, so that the arrangement of the area carried out in the construction of *Water Front City* in Kampung Baru Village District Senapelan Pekanbaru, become obstructed, particularly in the financing of compensation enough, because number of people who own land and houses are quite solid.

The most important barriers of the potential areas for development in the Village *Water Front City* Kampung Baru sub-district Senapelan Pekanbaru, is the Kampung Baru Village District Senapelan Pekanbaru when viewed from a low-lying topography has and the adjacent watershed Siak, with the result of region is vulnerable to flooding, especially during the rainy season. It is also an obstacle to the implementation of the *Water Front City* at Village Kampung Baru sub-district Senapelan Pekanbaru, as an attempt to prevent flooding is also needed various resources, particularly in the construction of embankments and other development.

Barriers mentioned above, both the policy makers and implementers

Pekanbaru City Government through the Department of Human Settlements and Regional Infrastructure and of the potential territory or state Kampung Baru Village District Senapelan Pekanbaru, efforts should be made to overcome these obstacles, because the construction of Water Front City Kampung Baru in the Village District Senapelan Pekanbaru, it needs to be implemented, given the region is no longer fit to be in the heart of the city of Pekanbaru. Other than that the construction of the Village *Water Front City* in Kampung Baru sub-district Senapelan Pekanbaru, will provide economic benefits, which the region will be objuek tourist and trade center are arranged neatly, so as to realize the vision and mission of the City of Pekanbaru in 2020 as trade and services center in the Southeast Asia Region.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The conclusion that can be drawn from the research and discussion about development policy implements *Water Front City* at Village Kampung Baru sub-district Senapelan Pekanbaru, are as follows;

1. Implementation of development policies in *Water Front City* at Village Kampung Baru sub-district Senapelan Pekanbaru, has not implemented optimally. This situation can be viewed from a variety of indicators related to the implementation of development policies *Water Front City* at Village Kampung Baru sub-district Senapelan Pekanbaru, the effect of interest policies, benefits, desire for change, the process of decision-making, implementing programs and resources that support has not been implemented effectively. Thus the implementation of development policies in *Water Front City* at Village Kampung Baru sub-district Senapelan Pekanbaru not run effectively and efficiently, in other words, a new implementation at a less effective.
2. Factors that hinder the implementation of policies in the implementation of development policies in the construction of the Village *Water Front City* in Kampung Baru sub-district Senapelan Pekanbaru, caused more by human resources that are not available to the well, in the process of funding and other financial compensation inadequate, and managerial tools that do not support the implementation of development programs in development policy *Water Front City* at Village

Kampung Baru sub-district Senapelan Pekanbaru. This will be the main obstacles or barriers in implementing development programs in development policy implementation *Water Front City* at Village Kampung Baru sub-district Senapelan Pekanbaru.

The results and conclusions on the implementation of development policies in Urban *Water Front City* in Kampung Baru sub-district Senapelan Pekanbaru, the author can ask some advice. The recommendation is as follows;

1. Implementation of development policies in *Water Front City* at Village Kampung Baru subdistrict Senapelan Pekanbaru, the need for the availability of the resources available, so that the implementation of the policy will be easily realized and structuring the Siak river can be implemented. Apart from that the City needs to do more in-depth feasibility study that found the answer to the effectiveness of policy implementation in the construction of *Water Front City*.
2. Implementation of development carried out mainly in the implementation of a policy, which is under construction in the Village *Water Front City* Kampung Baru sub-district Senapelan Pekanbaru, need to realize participatory development. This means that any development made by the City of Pekanbaru should have the support and participation of all the elements that have competencies with program development.

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